The Pyongyang Times

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U.S. Leads Vietnam War to a Still Graver Stage

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on November 15 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are more frequently sending warships of their 7th Fleet lately into the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to barbarously bombard the peaceful residential areas along the coast.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists today are leading the aggressive war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to a still graver stage.

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are more frequently committing the bestial act of shelling peaceful populated areas along the coast of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by sending warships of the 7th Fleet into its territorial waters. Since October 25, U.S. warships have shelled many times the populated areas around the Dong Hoi provincial capital and in Le Thuy district, Quang Binh Province, the area along the Provisional Military Demarcation Line and Vinh Linh area north of the demilitarized zone.

Warships of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are also stepping up provocations in the Bac Bo Gulf and more openly committing such piracies as capturing fishing boats of the Vietnamese people and threatening and even shelling foreign merchant ships on their way to and from the ports of North Vietnam.

This is a wanton infringement of the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and a gross violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce these piracies of the U.S. imperialists.

In accordance with the plan for war escalation worked out at the "Manila Conference," the U.S. imperialists are bestially prosecuting "scorched-earth warfare" in South Vietnam, introducing more troops of their puppets and satellite countries, and are scheming to perpetrate bombardment by missiles from land and sea, while further intensifying the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

All this clearly shows once again that the U.S. imperialists are still trying to seek a way out of their repeated setbacks in Vietnam in the escalation of the war, and their clamours about "peace talks" are nothing but a deceptive farce for covering up such machinations for war escalation.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their aggressive acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at once and pull out of South Vietnam, taking all the aggressive troops and lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the reckless act of escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam, disregarding the resolute opposition of the world's peace-loving people, they will never escape a more shameful defeat.

Workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill give full play to their creative initiative to boost output. Photo shows a work-team members of the finishing shop, dyeing plant, of the Mill, who topped last month's production quota by 19.9 per cent, exchanging their experience. Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

Korean Athletes Arrive in Pnom Penh

Korean Delegation Leader Issues Statement

A Korean sportsmen's delegation led by Kim Gi Su, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, arrived in Pnom Penh on November 16 and 17 to participate in the First Asian GANEFO.

The delegation was met at the airport by Poc Sam An, Head of the Executive Headquarters of the First Asian GANEFO, Thay Sok, President of the Cambodian Reception Committee of the First Asian GANEFO and other public figures concerned.

Arriving at the Cambodian capital Kim Gi Su made a statement on November 16.

The statement said:

The Korean delegation warmly supports the holding of the First Asian GANEFO in the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia which is waging a vigorous struggle against imperialism and colonialism holding high the banner of independence and finds great joy in visiting Cambodia.

In the name of the Korean delegation, he extended sincere thanks and warm greetings of friendship to His Excellency Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for inviting the Korean delegation to the First Asian GANEFO and making thoroughgoing preparations for the victory of the GANEFO and to the Government and the fraternal people and athletes of Cambodia.

Stressing the lofty ideal of the First Asian GANEFO aimed at strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the new emerging forces in Asia which have been freed from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism or have been trying to extricate themselves from it, at cooperating with each other and at striving for joint development, the statement pointed out that through the Asian GANEFO, the new emerging forces in Asia will de-

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U.S. Provocations Called to Attention

Letter to NNSC

The U.S. side which is bent on making preparations for provoking another war in Korea has again recently illegally introduced new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea in gross violation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In connection with this criminal act of the U.S. side endangering the Korean armistice and disturbing peace in Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent on November 17 a letter to the Neutral Nation Supervisory Commission.

The letter said: "The U.N.C. headquarters" announced that Hawk missiles equipped with radar devices and warheads were brought into Pusan harbour on November 12, according to a November 14 dispatch of Dong-yang Tongshin in Seoul. And the dispatch added that the Hawk guided missile battalion, one of the three guided missile battalions set up by the U.N.C. side in the South Korean army, would be equipped with these guided missiles.

The letter went on:

Our side cannot but direct deep attention to the fact that the U.N.C. side has been introducing new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea, concurrently with the large-scale,

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Korea-Cuba Trade Protocol

Talks were held in Pyongyang some ago between the government trade delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

After the talks, the 1967 protocol for commodity delivery between Korea and Cuba was signed on November 14.

It was signed respectively by Gye Ung Tae, leader of the Korean delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade on behalf of the Korean side and by Herminio Garcia Lazo, leader of the Cuban delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade on behalf of the Cuban side.

Under the protocol, Korea will export to the Republic of Cuba tools, farm implements, various steel products, daily necessities, foodstuffs, minerals and other goods in exchange for Cuban sugar, henequen rope, nickel and other goods.

It is planned that the amount of trade by both countries for next year will considerably increase compared with this year.

TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message on November 17 from Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of Cambodia's independence.

Message to World's Trade Unions

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea in its message of November 15 addressed to the world's trade unions declared that the situation in Korea and the rest of Asia had become extremely tense due to the U.S. moves for the provocation of another aggressive war.

The continued armed attacks and military intrusions perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique these days, it stated, clearly show how they are running wild to unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message cited the recent provocations against North Korea by the American imperialists and continued:

During his visit to South Korea, Johnson said: "It may be necessary to contain the communist aggression" not only in Vietnam, but also "in some other place in Asia," and instructed the

(Continued on Page 2)

World Public Condemns U.S. Provocations for a New War in Korea

MAC Meeting

A Stern Warning

The 233rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on November 17 at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, the U.S. side continues to perpetrate the hostile act of opening fire at our side in all the areas along the Demilitarized Zone and dispatching naval craft into all parts of our coastal waters of late.

Between October 20 and November 16, such provocations by the U.S. side reached more than 60.

Along with these incessant hostilities against North Korea on land and sea, the U.S. side is introducing murderous weapons into South Korea.

Major General Pak stressed that all these facts show the U.S. imperialists are aggravating tension and still resorting to reckless moves to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

Such provocations and arms reinforcement by the U.S. side, he said, are a criminal act of gravely threatening peace in Korea and Asia and another vicious challenge to the Korean people.

He warned the U.S. side to seriously consider the obtaining situation of today and not to run roughshod. The U.S. side should bear in mind that the entire Korean people are fully prepared to smash aggressors and inflict punishment upon the U.S. imperialists for their crimes which they have committed and are committing in Korea, he declared.

Korean Athletes

(Continued from Page 1)

nounce American aggression in Asia, particularly their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and fight to smash the aggressive moves of the American imperialists, displaying their powerful united might.

Referring to the stepped-up machinations of the American imperialists and their stooges to bring the First Asian GANEFO to an utter failure, the statement stressed that with no machinations can they prevent the peoples of the new emerging forces from carrying on free political and sports activities.

It expressed the conviction that the First Asian GANEFO will be another great blow to the imperialists and their stooges and serve as a new milestone in furthering the friendship and militant solidarity of the Asian people in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Korean athletes in Pnom Penh had a friendly get-together with the Vietnamese sportsmen on November 19.

Our athletes gave a warm welcome to friends from Vietnam.

Deputy leader Ting Tan Bin of the Vietnamese sportsmen's delegation and deputy leader Jo Yun Hui of our delegation made speeches.

After the gathering our athletes presented the Vietnamese with a banner of victory and badges.

Message

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. aggressive army and the South Korean puppet troops to step up preparations for the provocation of a new war.

Such conduct of Johnson differs in no way from that of Dulles who visited South Korea 16 years ago.

The situation in Korea and Asia has become extremely tense today, owing to the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war.

We are sure that you will be very willing to draw by all available means the attention of world public opinion to condemning the U.S. imperialists' machinations for the launching of a new war in Korea, and that you will manifest your firm solidarity with the Korean working class and people, giving them active support in their struggle for smashing the designs of the U.S. imperialists, the message concluded.

Greetings to Algerian Women's Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a telegram of greetings to the All-Algeria Women's Union in connection with its first congress opening on November 19.

Korean Photo Exhibition Opens in Cambodia

A photo exhibition on "Korea Today" opened on November 16 at the Men Square in Pnom Penh.

On display are some 200 photographs showing the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

NNSC

(Continued from Page 1)

systematic and vicious provocations it has been ceaselessly committing against our side recently.

In order to consolidate the Korean armistice and maintain peace and security in Korea and the Far East, the letter stressed, the U.N.C. side must stop at once its criminal arms reinforcement and manoeuvrings for unleashing another war.

In conclusion, the letter demanded that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which is entrusted with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement pay its serious attention to the criminal acts of the U.N.C. side introducing new-type weapons again into South Korea in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and take necessary measures and inform our side of the results.

Peoples of the world, international organizations and newspapers of various countries are raising their voices condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the armed attacks and military provocations they have recently committed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea.

Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization

In its statement issued on November 12, the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization pointed out:

Recently the U.S. aggressors are desperately trying to get out of their present predicament by means of unleashing another war in Korea, while escalating their aggressive war in Vietnam.

Preparations and provocations for another war the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are stepping up in South Korea today are aimed at aggressive acts against the Korean people; they are also unpardonable criminal acts of undermining peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world. This reveals once again that U.S. imperialism is the brutalest aggressor, war provocator and No. 1 enemy of the people of the world and the national-liberation struggle.

The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally stop their desperate arms expansion in South Korea and their reckless provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, take all the new-type weapons and combat equipment they have illegally brought into South Korea, withdraw at once their aggressor forces occupying South Korea and stop upon their brigandish intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people, the statement asserted.

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization declared in its November 12 statement:

Recently the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to aggravate tension and unleash another aggressive war in Korea. They are committing military provocations more persistently, on a larger scale and in an organized and planned manner after the Manila Conference and President Johnson's visit to South Korea.

The statement strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists quit South Korea, taking all their murderous weapons.

It went on:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization resolutely condemns the U.S. imperialists for their policy of aggression and war and all their recent provocations committed in collusion with the South Korean puppet regime and calls upon the peoples in Asia and Africa to render support to and solidarity with the heroic Korean people who are carrying out their just cause.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued on November 10 a statement calling upon the progressive youth of the world to expose the U.S. actions to unleash a new war and closely watch the grave situation created on the Korean Military Demarcation Line.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, together with the progressive youth of the world, will always stand on the side of the Korean people and youth fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for the country's unification, the statement stressed.

International Union of Students

The statement of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued on November 11 demanded that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop their reckless play with fire and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking all their murderous weapons.

The statement called upon the students of the world and their organizations to watch the tense situation aggravated by U.S. imperialism, condemn the U.S. imperialists' new war intrigues in Korea and take necessary measures for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people.

In Syria

Under the title "Dangerous U.S. Provocations on Korean Peninsula," **Al Saorah**, pointed out that the U.S. armed provocations have become more frequent recently in the Demilitarized Zone in Korea and castigated them, according to a report from Damascus.

Syrian radio and television aired the report that Lyndon Johnson inspected the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

In U.A.R.

U.A.R. paper **Al Massa** on November 9 carried a commentary on the repeated military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line by the U.S. aggressor forces, according to information from Cairo.

Saying that this incident is now the focus of world attention, the paper pointed out that the world's people still remember the fierce Korean war which lasted more than three years.

Recalling the fact that at that time the United States used the U.N. as a smokescreen for covering up their aggression, the paper condemned them for still occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces are meeting the strong opposition of the Korean people and arousing their surging indignation, the paper pointed out.

The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without U.S. interference, the paper stressed.

In the Congo (B)

The November 12 issue of the Congo (B) weekly **Dipanda** wrote, according to news from Brazzaville, that the U.S. imperialists, who were defeated in Korea, are again attempting to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Recalling the fact that the U.S. aggressor forces carried out armed attacks 33 times in the areas of the Military Demarcation Line between October 20 and November 2, the paper stressed that these actions of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique were designed to ignite a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Should the U.S. imperialists continue such provocations, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom, the paper warned.

Meanwhile, **Radio Brazzaville** also reported on the U.S. provocations along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

EXACTLY ALIKE

1966

1950

RIGHT: In June 1950 Dulles, accompanied by the South Korean bigwigs, inspected the final preparations for the armed invasion of North Korea at the 38th parallel of Korea. LEFT: On November 1, 1966, Johnson and Pak Jung Hi inspected the areas along the Korean Military Demarcation Line.

AIR RAID ON MATANZAS

The U.S. imperialists bombed the southern shore of Matanzas Bay of Cuba on November 13.

This bombing by the U.S. air pirates represents a new, grave military provocation against Cuba and, at the same time, an open challenge to the socialist countries and the peoples of Latin America.

America's move for the expansion of its war of aggression in Vietnam has entered a new, grave phase following the Manila Conference. America's war scheme is no longer confined within the bounds of Vietnam and the Indo-Chinese peninsula. With Johnson's South Korean visit as an occasion, the U.S. army and the puppet South Korean troops have committed in succession military provocation and armed attack against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line and thus have aggravated tension in Korea. In step with this, the U.S. imperialists carried out a piracy against our brotherly Cuba in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. imperialism, running wild to put down the revolutionary forces of the world that are striving for national liberation, socialism and peace, seek, before anything else, to conquer one by one such divided and small countries as Vietnam, Korea and Cuba by means of direct armed aggression.

The recent bombing of Cuba was carried out in accordance with this general plan of aggression of the United States.

The recent U.S. provocation was not the first of its kind committed against Cuba. The U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly carried out provocative acts against Cuba. They attacked a sentry post of Cuba at Guantanamo in May and bombed Camaguey Province in September.

The heroic Cuban people have resolutely counter-attacked and frustrated all of the aggressive moves of the United States. The American aggressors have failed to attain their aim each time and, into the bargain, more clearly revealed their true nature as the disturber of peace in Latin America and throughout the world.

The heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, are fully resolved to carry the revolutionary cause through to the end.

The U.S. imperialists, no matter what aggressive moves they may take, can in no way conquer the Cuban people who are firmly convinced of the correctness of their cause and who enjoy the support of the people all over the world.

The Korean people who regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to defend the Cuban revolution will continue to give active support to the Cuban people in their righteous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, and will resolutely fight against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves against Cuba.

ANTI-SYRIAN PROVOCATIONS

The U.S.-British imperialists, using the Israeli expansionists and Arab reactionaries as their tools, have recently stepped up their aggressive machinations against Syria.

The Israeli expansionists continue with their armed attacks on Syria.

Recently a group of Jews of American nationality have made a raid on Syria's U.N. permanent representation in New York and destroyed archives and assaulted staff members there. This is one more proof of the vicious anti-Syrian plot of the American imperialists.

Such provocations are part of U.S. aggressive moves against Asian and African peoples and a serious challenge to all the Arab countries and the Arab people who cherish national independence and peace.

The U.S.-British imperialists are the ringleaders who disturb peace and security in the Near and Middle East, the national independence and dignity of the people in these areas and are the sworn enemy of the Arab people.

They have long been bringing up Israeli reactionaries and have been resorting to a hundred and one tricks so as to obliterate the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Arab people, dominate the Near and Middle East and convert these areas into their base from which to conduct colonial plunder and launch military aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea, the most faithful U.S. stooges in Asia, have also lost no opportunity of taking a hand in Washington's anti-Arab moves.

The 12th General Meeting of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League held in Seoul recently has cast aspersions on the Arab nations which are adhering to their anti-imperialist stand. This fact reveals once again the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi and his gang who are dead set against the cause of the Arab people.

The Japanese militarists also undisguisedly spoke for Israel when discussing the case Israel brought before the U.N. against Syria not long ago.

The situation in the Near and Middle East has become tense and peace and security in these areas have gravely been endangered due to the vicious aggressive moves of the American imperialists and their stooges against Syria.

The criminal anti-Syrian plots of the American imperialists must be thwarted.

The Syrian people have heightened their vigilance against the incessant provocations of the imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and are fully prepared against any invasion of the enemy.

The entire Arab people and the peace-loving people of the whole world stand by the Syrian people.

The Korean people will advance together with the Syrian people who are fighting to foil the aggressive moves of the imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries, to safeguard national independence and to achieve the cause of national-liberation movement.

South Korean Officials' Impressions on Israel

The South Korean daily **Kyonghyang Shinmun** carried in five instalments from August 8 to September 14 a travel note of South Korean officials including the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry who had visited Israel to study farming there. The travel note is entitled "The Israel I've Seen."

The travel note says: "Israelis have regained their independence after more than 2,000 years of statelessness, defended their country against wars and built a prosperous state on the waste land.

"Frankly speaking, if I had not had an opportunity to come in contact with the situation of the Arabs in Egypt and Jordan and to see with my own eyes the dreary landscape of Jordan, the rehabilitation and prosperity of Israel today might not have left such unusual impressions on me.

"Chosen People"

"The moment I stepped into Israel from Manderubaum, the only gateway to Jerusalem, I felt a sensation of tongue-tied for a while at the sights so distinct as to cause me to doubt my own eyes. Needless to say, the development of new cities and towns was brilliant beyond comparison with any in other Arab countries. I came to a conclusion that this development was a miraculous working by the God who is merciful to the chosen people.

"In Israel people as well as vehicles are put on both peacetime and wartime footings. Especially, as far as the national mobilization system is concerned, all the people of both sexes have the duty of military service. This is why the people of some 2,300,000 who have gathered from different parts of the world after a protracted wandering life are strong enough to defend their country with a 1,205 km. long border line surrounded completely by the Arab countries with a population of 90 million.

In sum the keynote of the travel note is the highest praise and glorification of Zionism and the malicious calumnies and enmity against the Arab world.

It is universally known that this stand has been the consistent policy of the regime of South Korea.

Suez Canal

The nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956 marked an epochal event in the struggle of the people of the United Arab Republic against old and new colonialism and for territorial integrity and national dignity. This step was warmly welcomed by the Arab people, people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by the progressives throughout the world.

At that time, too, the puppet South Korean regime calumniated the just struggle of the people of the U.A.R., declared its readiness to send volunteers in support of the imperialists and staged a government-sponsored demonstration in Seoul for several days.

Lebanon Landing

In July 1958 when the U.S. and British imperialists invaded the Lebanon and Jordan, with the Iraqi revolution that cast off the yoke of colonialism as the occasion, the South Korean regime was quicker than any others in expressing support for the imperialists' aggression. At that time, South Korean President lauded the imperialists' aggression in his message to Eisenhower. "I wish to express my heartfelt support to the judicious and resolute steps you have taken to ensure the safety and security of free government in that region. The question of Middle East is an evident one just as the Korean question and it brooks no delay to resort to collective security in order to restore and maintain free government," (Seoul Shinmun, July 21, 1958).

The relations of "friendship and cooperation" have rapidly been strengthened and developed in recent years between South Korea and Israel. The Pak Jung Hi clique, who seized power through a coup in 1961, established "diplomatic relations" with Israel in April 1962 and have frequently exchanged delegations especially fierce reactions against the war exercises.

They witness that this rampage of the Japanese militarists is timed with the frenzied war racket in South Korea across a strait and that the repeated armed attacks and provocations of the U.S. aggressor forces and South Korea's puppet troops against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line are straining the situation in Korea.

Touring Asian countries one month ago, Johnson further fanned the flames of the Vietnam war and has transferred the spark of war to South Korea. In South Korea, another spark is to rise from it which will burst into flames.

This is why the Japanese militarists are stepping up preparations for their participation in another war.

The world's people know that the United States, Japan and South Korea have virtually concluded a triple military alliance.

Needless to say, the vertex of the triangle is the Pentagon.

Japan and South Korea alike are tied to the U.S. system of aggressive war against Asia through acknowledged military pacts.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded last year formally linked up the three parties.

This coincided with the start of the troop dispatch by South Korea's puppet clique to the Vietnam warfront.

The further escalation of the Vietnam war and the undisguised moves to open the second front in Korea with the "Manila Conference" as a momentum are inseparably related to the open preparations of the triple alliance for joint operations.

The recent grand military exercise of Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" proves this.

It has already been exposed that the Japanese militarists have prepared concrete plans of operations for their participation in a military aggression in Korea and other Asian countries such as the "operation three arrows," "operation flying dragon," and "bull run operation" worked out with the direct participation of the Pentagon. It has also been already reported that the recent emergency meeting of Japan's "National Defence Council" presided over by Prime Minister Sato adopted a decision on completing the "third defence build-up plan" ahead of schedule and an increasingly markedly Japan's budgetary expenditure for the armaments expansion of her "Self-Defence Forces."

The Japanese militarists are about to hoist a sail of the overseas dispatch of their troops with an aggressive design.

The Korean people, along with other peoples in Asia, are following closely the military actions of the Japanese militarists which have become ever more pronounced.

Should they stretch out their tentacles of military aggression to other countries, they will share Tojo's fate.

Hong Rae Hui

to strengthen the relations with Israel in political, economic and military spheres. The South Korean puppets sent to Israel a "military mission" in 1964, a "friendship mission" in March 1965, an "economic mission" led by an "Economic and Scientific Councillor" in May 1955 and another "economic mission" led by the "Minister of Agriculture and Forestry" in September 1962.

Israel's Army Commander-in-Chief visited Seoul in March this year and after his visit "South Korea-Israel Association" was formed in April.

Israel's Charge d'Affaires

Z. Kedar, Charge d'Affaires of the Israeli Embassy in Seoul, wrote in his article in "The Korea Herald" of April 24, 1966, an English-language paper published in South Korea:

"Although diplomatic relations between Korea and Israel are rather young nevertheless, the road has been paved for mutual co-operation between our two nations. During my stay here I have found everywhere a keen interest in my country.

"There is a natural affinity between our two peoples and mutual desire for co-operation. As a symbol of strengthening our relations, I wish to point to the recent establishment of the Korea-Israel Association, aiming at further promotion of the cultural, economic and political relations between our two nations."

His article, despite the diplomatic prudence, reveals the whole picture of the relations of collusion between South Korea and Israel.

Both South Korea and Israel are disgraceful illegitimate children of U.S. imperialism. It is not surprising that they should support and co-operate with each other, as the twins willfully serving U.S. aggression in the Far East and in the Near and Middle East

Ri Jip

Grand War Exercise in Japan

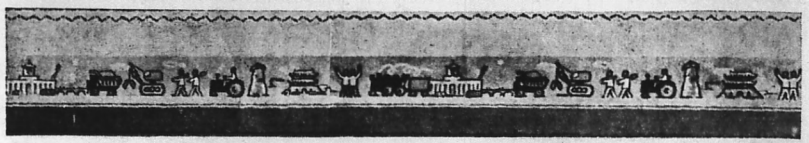
According to a dispatch from Tokyo, the "Air Self-Defence Force" of Japan, jointly with the American air force in Japan, conducted a country-wide combined war exercise called "autumn festival operation" for three days from November 14.

The war exercise, the largest ever in Japan, is a military exercise akin to an actual war, in which Japanese and American aircraft conducted a variety of operations.

The "Maritime Self-Defence Force" of Japan, too, will stage a guided missile launching exercise in the U.S. bases in Okinawa between November 23 and 30, another dispatch says.

Democratic political parties and public organizations in Japan are unanimous in denouncing that the recent military exercise synchronizing with the frantic drive of the United States for the extension of the aggressive war in Vietnam to other parts of Asia following the "Manila Conference" and Johnson's Asian tour, is designed for paving the way for Japan's participation in the Vietnam war and overseas dispatch of her troops.

It is quite natural that the broad sections of the Japanese people should show



Pattern for children's clothes by Ri Sang Yop

Pattern Designers

Pictures of lovely scenery and animals and plants symbolizing longevity—picturesque scenery of Mt. Gumgang with white clouds hanging over it, an arbour on a cliff, a cascade falling in torrents from the cliff, pine trees with cranes perched on them, a bamboo grove, peonies, broad bellflowers, ginseng and elixir grass — were being drawn with good harmony on a sheet of designing paper. The man working on this design, called "Picture of Longevity," was Ri Sang Yop at the art section, textile printing shop, dyeing plant of the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill. He had been working at the section since its inauguration.

Before my visit to his section, I was already acquainted with him through his designs which won public admiration at the Ninth National Fine Arts Exhibition for the excellent artistic treatment of various themes and for the new spirit of exploration.

When I expressed admiration for his "Picture of Longevity," he produced from the drawer several drafts and said: "It's nearing completion step by step. But I'm planning to listen to the views of the users. And now ..."

Modern Sense of Beauty

His words were interrupted when a group of designers including section chief Mun Nam Chang entered the room. They were returning from the meeting held for public comment on designs at State Department Store No. 2.

"The masses are the people making the final comment on our designs and giving us valuable advice. The 'Daisy,' one of the designs we submitted for mass criticism today, is the case in point," said the section chief, producing before me a design for children's clothes.

"As you see, the circular designs fringed with daisies are all of the same size. And I suppose you may have noticed the colour of the petals is lighter than that of the ground. A kindergartener whom we happened to meet by the counter of the department store said the designer appeared to be lacking the knowledge of the children's tastes. The designs must look prettier than they do now. This was her view, and we agree with her," the section chief remarked.

Then he showed me a variety of designs, telling me the demands for printed textiles were growing bigger. At present, I learned, as regards cloth, demands are for gay-coloured textiles with fine, vivid designs. That is why the designers regularly visit shops and department stores to listen to the views of the public and receive their advice.

To Meet Varied Demands

Demands for patterned cloth vary in towns and villages and are different according to localities just as they are according to ages, occupations and physical features. The designers, therefore, visit practically all parts of the country to gather materials for the designs, instead of only visiting the zoological and botanical gardens, the Fine Arts Museum and libraries in Pyongyang. This enables them to strengthen the relations with the textile designers in localities and offers them an opportunity to make a first-hand study of the demands of the local population and explore new themes that can better satisfy their tastes.

It is not accidental that the designs by Ho Jong Hui and Han Yong Ja are popular in Kangwon Province and Kaesong district.

Goal—Below 5,000 Metres

Cloth with different patterns was rolling out of the printing machines standing in rows. When I asked about the capacity of the machine, engineer Pak Jun Bong of the printing shop said: "We aren't concerned about the capacity of each machine, because we are now working to reduce the amount of printing per design to 5,000 metres. To fix the figure in the neighbourhood of 5,000 metres means we've to change the printing roller several times a day. More designs mean more printing rollers. To make more of them is what we're concerned about."

The shop, I was told, has decided to double the number of engravers.

The goal of 5,000 metres per design indicates how they work to meet the demands of the population for a variety of printed textiles. Until recently, a machine would print one and the same design on tens of thousands of metres of cloth. But nowadays, except a special case, they never do that.

New Trend

The dyeing plant of the textile mill has a special products shop where high-quality cloth having from 10 to 20 colours is printed by the pattern printing method. Articles on display at the samples section indicated the increasing proportion of the textiles printed by this method.

"There is a gradual shift from cloth to household items," said Mo Hak Sil, chief of the samples section.

Her words meant that, though as yet dress material makes up an absolute proportion in printed textiles, material for household use such as material for quilt, bedcover, curtain and wall decoration was assuming an increasing proportion.

Han Yong Ja's "Deer" and "Goryo Porcelain" and Ho Jong Hui's "Magnolia" have been reproduced several times. Ri Sang Yop's "Picture of Longevity," we were convinced when we saw the designer putting his heart into completing the design, would enjoy similar popularity among the population.

The designers were doing everything in their power to meet the ever growing demands of the people.

Son Ryong Sik

Pattern designers of the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill

Pattern of printed textiles for wall decoration by Han Yong Ja

At the 9th National Art Exhibition

Korean Painting

"PINE TREE"

by Ri Sok Ho

Painter Ri Sok Ho once wrote an epigraph to his picture of a pine tree as follows:

When the warm weather sets in,
Flowers bloom.
When the cold weather begins,
Leaves fall off.
But you pine tree is always green, defying snow and frost!

From olden times, the Koreans have regarded pine trees as the symbol of integrity, sturdiness and fortitude.

Pine trees are closely related to our everyday life.

This brushwork of his also is expressive of the firm purpose of life aspiring to fortitude and stubbornness.

An old pine tree with strong branches that grew up unevenly withstanding every storm and stress—this symbolizes sturdiness and bravery.

While expressing with powerful strokes and in sober colours the quality and the characteristics of the object he was drawing, the painter reflected in his drawing man's experience in life.

Fresh leaves, gnarled branches spreading out rigidly and old bark—all this shows a surprisingly high level he reached in the depiction of details and the use of appealing colours.

Kim U Sun

Above: A still from the paper-cut puppet film "Go Back to Your Den" showing the brave struggle of the Vietnamese children against the American imperialists.
Centre: A still from the cartoon film "Little Painter."
Below: A still from the feature film for children "Sincerity" representing the life of school children.

New Films For Children

The newly released feature film "Two Boys" is quite popular among children in the city.

It shows how two clever Young Pioneers outwit U.S.-hired agents and scuttle their subversive scheme during the Korean war.

The dauntless act of the boys who rescue their woman teacher from the enemy, going through many difficulties and adventures, is a clear manifestation of our children's heroism and hatred for the enemy.

In recent years the Children's Film Studio has put out over 50 films on themes of children's education in socialist patriotism.

Released in the past several months were six children's films including the puppet film "Tale of Dolsoe" showing the lofty morality of the oppressed in exploiter society and paper-cut puppet film "Raincoat" portraying a girl who cherishes state property with meticulous care. The paper-cut puppet film "Go Back to Your Den" depicting the struggle of Vietnamese children won particular popularity.

Other film studios also pay much attention to the production of films for children. The Korean Feature Film Studio has produced many children's films including "Little Captain" and "Boy Partisans." The February 8 Film Studio and Documentary Film Studio will put out several children's films this year.

Documentary Film

"Fighting Vietnam"

A still from the film "Fighting Vietnam"

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio put out the colour documentary "Fighting Vietnam."

The film shows gallant features of the people of North and South Vietnam in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and barbarous U.S. crimes in South Vietnam.

The film beginning with beautiful scenes of Vietnam with rich natural resources presents on the screen the victorious battles the Vietnamese people are waging, in face of all hazards, under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh to defend their beautiful country.

The film also shows the heroic feats of the South Vietnamese people who, under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, have risen up like one man in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression.

Producers of the film Sin Yun Son and Pak Sang Bok visited Vietnam some time ago and collected a host of material there on the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

HIS CONVICTION

WHEN the day dawns in the Buryong valley and the cobbles on the road loom in sight, director Cha Yong Gi leaves home. He tells the condition of the furnaces by the smoke from the stack and thinks over the main task of the day. And as the morning sun sheds its rays over the valley and people stream into the Buryong Metallurgical Works, the director meets the trustworthy faces and feels confident anew of the successful fulfilment of the day's task.

BY HIS OWN EFFORTS

Speaking of director Cha Yong Gi, people often call him "a self-reliant man." This, however, is not meant to refer to the promotion of the director from a juvenile worker to the present position.

A man who voluntarily undertakes any work that profits the state, he has built up step by step the metallurgical works that sprang up on the war debris.

Here is an illustration of his endeavours at the time of the First Five-Year Plan.

Towards the close of 1958, manager of the ferrosilicon shop, Kim Hyong Su, returning from a visit to a steel plant on an official business, found the director conducting a test of smelting some iron in a small furnace about the size of a pot set up in front of his work-shop.

When the shop manager asked the director about the test in progress, the director produced a copy of a newspaper from a pocket of his overall and showed it to the shop manager. The paper was carrying a report on the production of the nation's first tractor in Kiyang.

"The Kiyang Farm Implements Factory so far engaged in the production of small-sized ploughs has manufactured a tractor. The country will need quantities of titanous iron for the production of many tractors," said the director.

The director was making preparations for the manufacture of titanous iron, though he had not yet received any instructions from the higher organ.

He was not satisfied only with the ascending red arrows on the chart put up at the works' entrance to show the increase in production. He found pleasure in securing by his own efforts what was needed in the country.

The works has several furnaces for titanous iron built by its own efforts. For one thing, a furnace for ferrochrome was built by the efforts of the works, without asking the government for investment. The output of ferrosilicon increased more than ten times.

This is why people began to call the director "self-reliant man."

FAMILY DISCUSSION

At the Buryong Metallurgical Works, one-third of the employees are of the same families. As for the director's family, his wife and a son and a daughter are employed at the works. The works, as it were, has many a workers' family.

At each workers' family the main concern is for the metallurgical works. This is a powerful force backing the director. The director trusts the workers and they follow the director.

Once the Ministry in charge of the works, giving additional production assignments, asked the works whether it could fulfil them. The works' planning section calculated the feasibility on the basis of the study of whether each furnace could undertake the extra assignments and came to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry out 70 per cent of the extra assignments. But the director had different views. He talked with the workers at work-shop in the day time and at their homes and dormitory in the evening explaining that the state needed more acid-proof, heat-resisting good-quality alloy as it had undertaken construction of new chemical plants. And he discussed with the workers ways of carrying out the extra production assignments.

The director thus spent two days. In the evening of the third day, he was visited at home by Ri Chang Gun. The visitor came bringing with him an idea of increasing production of ferrochrome through the introduction of a new method of feeding the furnace. This idea, he said, was an outcome of the discussion at his "family meeting."

Ri Chang Gun's family was the metallurgical works in miniature. It had eight of its members employed at the works — four of them, smelters; the rest from production director to book-keeper.

The same idea was also put forward by other workers. Technical arrangements were made to introduce the new idea into production. When it was introduced, ferrochrome output went up 1.5 times.

KEY TO SUCCESS

Now there was the possibility of fulfilling the extra assignments.

"The Ministry gave these extra assignments trusting that the workers would fulfil them. You can't say 'it's impossible' before discussing the matter with the workers, can you?" the director reproached the planners.

His conviction is that there is nothing beyond the power of the workers when they are resolved to do it.

Expansion of the production facilities, increase of their capacity by their own efforts without asking for the government's investments, and the construction of a cosy place for creative endeavours and happy life in the Buryong valley — all this was made possible as the director appealed to the hearts of the politically conscious workers.

"Success in every work depends on how much we trust the workers and how much we mobilize them." This has been the consistent conviction of the director, a "close friend" of the workers who makes them share his thought and act voluntarily to materialize his plan. This conviction has been confirmed by the results scored by the director in the course of nearly 20 years and by the rise of output at the works.

Ri Ho Sik

Opposition Politicians:

Pak's Regime—Betrayer of Korea's Unification

The Pak Jung Hi clique find themselves under a barrage of condemnation in South Korea's political circles.

According to reports from Seoul, an opposition politician said on November 15: "They do not have the slightest desire for unification but are, in fact, afraid of it. The present government is the betrayer of unification." These remarks were made at a "lecture meeting on the current situation" in Wonju, Kangwon Province of South Korea.

Other speakers also made a caustic criticism of corruption and fascist terror of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Pointing out that "the present regime is engaged in organized irregularities in league with big businesses and has become latter's prisoner," They stated that "due to the espionage politics terror prevails in the society which is dominated by power and money."

Giving a lecture in Boso'ng, South Cholla Province, an opposition politician said: "The present government has been reduced to a servant of big powers owing to its great power-worshipping diplomacy. The conclusion of the ROK-Japan Treaty and troop dispatch to South Vietnam are its vivid proof."

He pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi clique "are working hard for their long-term office, using as political funds a large amount of loans from Japan." "If things go on like this, it will not be long before we are enslaved by Japan politically and economically," he warned.

The U.S. authorities are reported to be examining the problem of dispatching a big detachment of South Korean "peace corps" to Vietnam at U.S. expense or with another aid, said a news dispatch from Washington.

This, it added, was one of the key points in the recent talks held between Pak Jung Hi and Johnson in Seoul.

Reports from Seoul say that the Seoul regime has already laid down the criteria for the selection of the "peace corps" members to be sent to Vietnam. The member of the "peace corps," according to these criteria, should be a civilian who has not served his term in the army yet, and, in case he is enrolled in it, he will be regarded as having undergone his military service.

After all, the "peace corps" is part of South Korea's reinforcements which the Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to stave off condemnation by public opinion, are going to dragoon into the supply service for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, under the cloak of "service for peace."

On November 17, South Korean "Minister of National Defence" declared that his regime was planning to allocate South Korean demobbed soldiers in Vietnam as rear servicemen of American troops there in the capacity of military civilians. This plan, he said, is based on a measure for reinforcing American combat troops.

Meanwhile, South Korean Ambassador in the United States, accompanied by air officers, had talks on November 14 with high-ranking officials of the Pentagon, another dispatch from Washington reported.

Although absolute secrecy was preserved as to their talks, news reports say that they have discussed the matter of South Korean air force's participation in the aerial operations in Vietnam.

Needless to say, such moves of theirs in Washington and Seoul are nothing but concrete expressions that Pak Jung Hi and his clique have begun implementing the pledge they gave Johnson when he visited South Korea not long ago.

Pak Choi

Concrete Expressions

Development Following Johnson's Visit to Seoul

In S. Korea

- New Hawk Missile Batt.
- New Air Transport Command
- Naval Exercises . . .

According to a **Donghwa Tongshin** report in Seoul, the U.S. command in South Korea announced on November 15 that the guided missiles shipped into South Korea on November 12 had been installed at a base.

These missiles were allocated to the "Hawk missile battalion," one of the three guided missile battalions set up illegally as anti-air units in the puppet army by the U.S. occupationists. As a result, the puppet army of South Korea now has two Hawk missile battalions and one Nike-Hercules battalion.

A ceremony commissioning an air transport command and the 5th air transport group, the report says, was held at the air base in Taegu on November 14.

They are reportedly to undertake rear support for the air force and air transport for the troops in South Vietnam.

The fume of gun-powder fills the air of South Korea as war exercises are being conducted on land, and sea and in the air.

More than 20 big and small naval craft, and a large force and quantities of equipment including a marine landing division, fighter and transport planes are reported to have taken part in the joint landing exercises of the naval force and marine corps of the puppet armed forces which have been conducted since November 10 under the direction of the commander of the U.S. naval force in South Korea. The exercises are said to continue till November 25.

Another report says that the "white dragon unit" reorganized lately from a reserve division into a combat division in accordance with the reinforcement plan of the puppet army conducted combat mobile exercises from November 14 to 18 jointly with the U.S. guided missile unit, tactical air force and helicopter unit in South Korea.

Earlier, a "street parade", a war game, was held by a South Korean puppet infantry unit with the guns and tanks introduced into South Korea from the United States. There was also a "military training for emergency mobilization" by the combat forces and combat headquarters of the puppet army.

Reinforcement of the puppet army units, expansion of the military set-up and the frantic war exercises in South Korea coincide with their provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

U.S. Crimes in Vietnam Denounced

Korean Fatherland Front Cables Vietnamese Counterpart

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea sent recently a telegram to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, fully supporting the October 31 statement of the commission for investigation of U.S. crimes in Vietnam.

The telegram denounced the U.S. imperialists who provoked the war against the Vietnamese people and are killing innocent people of Vietnam by barbarous and inhuman means and methods of war and expressed firm solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

The telegram said:

While clamouring about "peace talks" on the Vietnam question, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and trying to attack it on ground and expand the war to other parts of Indo-China and Asia.

The Korean people who regard the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves will always stand firmly by the Vietnamese people and will give them more assistance in all possible ways until the U.S. imperialist aggressors are completely wiped out. The Korean people are fully prepared to dispatch volunteers at any time when the Vietnamese people request them.

The American aggressor forces in South Vietnam are now using toxic chemicals and poison gas on a large scale.

Photo (Below): U.S. aircraft spraying poisonous substances

Photo (Left-above): Vietnamese and foreign reporters investigating fragmentation bombs and noxious chemicals dropped by U.S. air pirates

Photo (Left-below): These fragmentation bombs are being used by Americans since April this year

Record of a Flag

Some time ago the editorial department of the daily **Rodong Sinmun** *received from Choi Hung Ryong of the Namhung fishermen's co-operative in Sinchang County, South Hamgyong Province a national flag and a dagger as well as a note in which the sender, who served in the Korean People's Army as a squad leader during the Patriotic War of Liberation, recounted a story about the articles.*

Below is an abridged version of the note carried in the **Rodong Sinmun** *of November 15—* Ed.

In the summer of 1950, our People's Army units went over to counteroffensive against the U.S. aggressor forces and the puppet army of South Korea which had launched a surprise attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was early in July when our unit, routing the enemy, was closing in on Pyongtaek south of Seoul after the liberation of Seoul and Suwon.

Lofty Will

It was in the dead of night on the eve of a battle for the liberation of Pyongtaek at dawn. I returned from a squad leaders' meeting to find Private Ri Hong Bom cleaning his rifle alone in the tent while other soldiers were asleep. In the expression of this soldier, who deserted the South Korean puppet army to come over to our side ten days ago, I read a hesitating air at the sight of me. I could fully understand what he was having on his mind.

I remembered what he had said in the daytime when we were heading for Pyongtaek on a scouting mission. Pyongtaek, which was to be liberated soon, was his home town. There his father was carrying on underground political activities for the liberation of South Korea and his mother and his younger sisters were impatiently waiting for relief.

At dawn on the following day our squad was put in the forefront of the offensive. When order came to go into action, Hong Bom dashed at an enemy's trench like a shot and knocked out six Yankees at a stroke and destroyed an enemy's truck with hand gre-

Espionage Enforced Upon

A Korean Woman Brings Suit against Japanese Justice Minister

A Korean woman whose husband committed suicide, forced by the intelligence organ of the Japanese Government to carry on espionage against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, has brought suit against the Japanese Minister of Justice demanding 3 million yen in compensation, according to news reports from Tokyo.

She was identified as Kim Mun Ja, Director of the Organizational Department of the Okayama City Chapter of the Korean Women's Union in Japan.

Her husband Ri Yong Taek was Director of the Social and Economic Department of the Okayama City Chapter of the Okayama Prefectural Headquarters of the GAKRJ and in May last year made away with himself suddenly, leaving his wife and five children behind him.

An investigation of his death reveals that he had been pestered for a long time by investigators Inoue and Moriya of the Public Security Investigation Bureau of Okayama district to carry on espionage against the GAKRJ and since a month before his suicide he had been pressed for it more tenaciously and even threatened and blackmailed. This led him to kill himself.

The truth of the case was disclosed more clearly by the following data:

After the death of Ri Yong Taek, the aforesaid Moriya called on Kim Mun Ja and produced 20,000 yen in Japanese currency as "consolation money" and pressed her to provide information on the work of the GAKRJ. When she rejected, he threatened her saying that her husband had connections with the Public Security Investigation Bureau and that should this be brought to light, she would no longer be able to work in the Women's Union and it would affect adversely her sons who returned to North Korea.

Angered by this, she made her mind to lay bare the malfeasance of the Japanese authorities through her courageous struggle at the court. On August 22, she brought law suit against the Japanese Justice Minister in which she pleaded that the espionage enforced upon her husband by Inoue and Moriya was the cause of his suicide and demanded 3-million-yen compensation.

Thus, the first public trial was held at the Okayama District Court on November 2. That day a "written answer" of the Justice Minister was read out at the court. The answer admitted that Inoue and Moriya met Ri Yong Taek and Moriya gave Ri's wife Kim Mun Ja 20,000 yen. But it held that at no time had the Japanese authorities forced him into spy activity and only necessary investigations were conducted under the "Law on Prevention of Subversive Activities."

This is as good as admitting that the Japanese authorites forced Ri Yong Taek to carry on spy activity. And this gives a clear indication of how desperately the Japanese reactionaries are now bent on destroying GAKRJ organizations in gross violation of humanitarianism and human rights. As is generally known, it is illegal and preposterous to regard the GAKRJ, an organ defending the democratic national rights of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, and its affiliated organizations and their members as the target of investigation under the "Law on Prevention of Subversive Activities."

Such vicious acts of the Japanese authorities have aroused a strong wave of condemnation by broad Japanese public opinion.

The Japanese authorities must stop their subversive activities against the GAKRJ and their criminal acts of infringing upon the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan and meet the demand of Mrs. Kim Mun Ja for compensation without delay.

Nam In Su

Sohyo Calls for Thwarting Sato's Sabotage on Japan-Korea Friendship

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the biggest trade union organization in Japan embracing 4 million membership, sent recently a directive to its affiliated organizations to take an active part in the work of the "month of nation-wide action for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, unconditional extension of the agreement on repatriation of Koreans in Japan and expansion and strengthening of the work for defending national edu-cation" sponsored by the Japan-Korea Association on November 10.

The directive pointed out that the Sato Government's sabotage on Japan-Korea friendship has become all the more undisguised against the background of continued dispatch of U.S. aggressor forces and South Korean puppet troops to Vietnam, the so-called "Manila Conference" and other U.S. moves for escalation of the Vietnam war and on the basis of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The directive urged the trade unions under Sohyo and prefectural trade union councils to render active assistance in the work of the "month" and contribute to scrapping the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" aimed at war and aggression.

(KCNA)

Koreans' Smile, Their Miracles

SALAH MONTASSER,
U.A.R. Journalist (Al-Ahram)

What gives so great a pleasure to every man, particularly to every journalist, I believe, is to travel abroad to know how the people of the country he visits think, work and live.

I came to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Journalists' Union.

For a journey to Pyongyang, I had to cover more than 12,000 kilometres. This long travel made me very tired. But no sooner had I noticed the beaming faces of Koreans than the fatigue I felt dissipated.

What struck me most during my 15-day stay in Korea was the spirit of love, politeness and goodness of the Koreans smiling all over their faces.

Everywhere I went — at factories, schools, hospitals and on co-operative farms — I saw the beaming faces of the Korean people.

The most wonderful thing, I think, is that the Korean people, with their beautiful smile, have created such miracles as taking the people aback. They faced with their firm determination the liberation war and American imperialist aggression.

They courageously defended their liberty and dignity, thus thwarting the arrogance of the enemy. They have built a prosperous country as we see today filling their history with glory and honour.

While in Korea I had an opportunity of visiting a number of factories where the Korean workers were engaged in mass production. It is said building a heavy industry is the most difficult job. But the Korean people have built it in a matter of a few years. Standing by the monstrous, roaring machines of those huge plants I really could feel big strides the Korean people had made.

Another important thing I have found in Korea is the unshakable loyalty of the Korean people to their leaders, above all, to Premier Kim Il Sung. I was deeply moved by the close relations between the people and Premier Kim Il Sung. The people of this country trust in the Premier and bend every effort to build an independent national economy which guarantees the prosperity of the whole Korea.

While in Korea I met with people belonging to three generations: those belonging to the first generation who fought for the country's freedom, freedom and dignity against the Japanese imperialists; those belonging to the second generation, who, after the country's liberation, short as it was, enjoyed real freedom and then were attacked by the imperialist forces; and those belonging to the third generation who will shoulder all the responsibilities in the future. The second generation, I found, is working hard to build a prospering country on the one hand and, on the other, are training themselves to be ready to defend every inch of their land. And in the third generation I felt the spirit of discipline, peace and dignity as well as of loyalty to their leader Premier Kim Il Sung. This indicates that this younger generation will surely perform its responsibilities sincerely and successfully.

My government supports the Korean people in their endeavours to solve their problems freely and without any outside interference. I am convinced that the Korean people will accomplish their great cause in he near future — the country's unification — under the leadership of the great leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

In South Korea

"Rocket Speed"

The price index of consumer goods in Seoul is 17.3 per cent higher than what it was a year ago, with the price of food grain having risen 23.2 per cent, and electric-light rates and fuel expense have gone up by 32.6 per cent, said Radio Pong-a in Seoul on November 10, quoting the data released by the Bank of Korea.

Another press report says that in South Korea prices of celery cabbage and radish have gone up by 40 per cent and 65 per cent in a year. The price of clothing has increased by 45 per cent during the same period.

Press reports from Seoul, recalling the "President's promise to work for the stabilization of prices" in his "new year message" and the tall talk of the "Chief of the Planning Board" nicknamed "price chief" about checking the price rise at 8 per cent, say prices are soaring at a "rocket speed" threatening the livelihood of the population, as if making a mockery of the hollow promise and big talk of the "President" and "Chief of the Planning Board."

nades.

Our armymen and the citizens of Pyongtaek were hugging each other for joy over the liberation of the town. Amidst the jubilant atmosphere, accompanied by Hong Bom and seven men of my squad, I made a call at the soldier's home. But at his home we were greeted by bitter cries of little girls. We learned that in the previous night, when Hong Bom was cleaning his rifle till a late hour for the coming battle for the liberation of Pyongtaek, his father was killed by the enemy who had been hunting him when he dropped in at his house to prepare for the welcome of the People's Army.

"At last you have given up the service in the puppet army as your father told you," said his mother, satisfied with her son serving in the Korean People's Army.

She was bedridden as she had got such a pelting rain of kicks and blows by the enemy. She gave her son a national flag of the D.P.R.K. and a dagger which her husband had carried with him.

"You must avenge your father," said the mother.

At her words, I felt a lump in my throat. I made up my mind to take vengeance upon the U.S. imperialists, in order to put into effect the lofty will of his father who had fought, carrying the national flag of the D.P.R.K. in his bosom, for the complete liberation of the country and of his mother who had conveyed the national flag to her son.

In the Forefront of the Ranks

We decided to make the national flag stained with the blood of Ri Hong Bom's father our squad's colours and appointed Hong Bom its bearer, though such things were not provided for in our army regulations.

We wiped out the enemy relentlessly, marching to Ansong, Chonan, Jochiwon and then Taejon.

We reached the Rakdong River, driving the enemy into the narrow delta area in the southern tip of the peninsula.

At dawn river-crossing operations started. Bombs and shells burst and columns of water rose around us as we were crossing the river. No sooner had our squad taken a hillock on the other side of the river flying our colours than an enemy heavy machinegun concentrated fire on the winding of the river, threatening our fellow soldiers following us. At this juncture, Ri Hong Bom, who was lying next to me, began to crawl at the enemy's gun position carrying hand grenades in his hands. Like a phoenix, the legendary undying bird, knowing no death, he had always taken the lead in carrying out difficult fighting tasks.

We had pledged ourselves to go through thick and thin together and fight the enemy together until the southern part of the country was liberated.

But Hong Bom and I were compelled to leave our squad before the battle was over. Both of us were hit by splinters of enemy's shells after we destroyed the enemy's gun position. We were sent to a hospital in the rear.

To Fly the Flag in His Home Town

Eventually the time came for Hong Bom to leave me forever.

We were put on our legs and again joined the fighting ranks. One night we stormed the enemy on Mt. Jomok. On our way back to the position after wiping out the enemy soldiers sitting around fires and destroying the enemy's tracks and guns, we were besieged by the enemy. We made up our minds to fight to death.

A bitter fighting continued. When we got to a grove of willows the shooting of Hong Bom who had been luring away the enemy abruptly stopped. I hurried to him. He was wounded and seemed to have made a heroic resolve. With hand grenades in his hands, he was walking staggeringly towards the enemy position. He took a few steps forward before he fell. I carried him on my back and lay him between rocks. I found several shots had gone through his chest.

When he feebly regained consciousness, Hong Bom produced the blood-stained flag and the dagger and uttered the last words "To my home town."

Ri Hong Bom from Pyongtaek in South Korea gave his life in the sacred war against the U.S. aggressors and for the freedom and independence of his country.

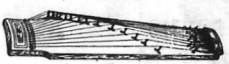
*

Whenever I see the flag which was left to me by Hong Bom's father and Hong Bom himself, I think of the compatriots in South Korea, of his mother and his younger sisters in Pyongtaek on the other side of the Military Demarcation Line. I often think to whom I should pass the splinter-torn, blood-stained flag. We must fly the flag in Pyongtaek, as Hong Bom asked us to do in his last words and all over Mt. Hanra on the country's southernmost island of Cheju.

Our country, now divided into two, must be united without fail by our generation.

Chol Hung Ryong

A national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a dagger sent by Chol Hung Ryong



Gayagum (a kind of lute)

Nat'l Musical Instruments

—Inseparable Part of Life—

RELICS of the bronze age were unearthed recently in Rajin, North Hamgyong Province, which include a trumpet-shaped bronze bell believed to belong to the end of that age.

Many primitive relics have been discovered in this area on the northeastern coast of Korea, but the bronze bell is the first musical instrument to be found there. It is the oldest metal instrument ever found, dating back to 3,000 years ago, according to estimation by archaeologists.

The resonant tone of the bell lingers long in the air and echoes far.

The 15-mm-wide belt with patterns in relief around the bell gives some idea of the exquisite artistry of the Koroans' forefathers.

The emotional and optimistic Korean nation created already in the primitive community its music and dance reflecting the joy of labour and life. Suffice it to recall that over 120 ancient musical instruments have so far been unearthed. According to historical documents, the Korean ancestors used their own instruments already in the primitive community and had scores of instruments in the period of Three Kingdoms (1st B.C.-7th A.D. century) and in the latter period of United Silla (7th-10th century.)

Meanwhile, the standard of solo recital rose and a good many talented performers emerged.

Gayagum (a kind of lute), now popular among the masses, was contrived in the 6th century.

Later, in the Goryo Dynasty (10th-14th century), national instruments developed to a new stage. In the Ri Dynasty (14th-20th century) many musical instruments were restored and improved by outstanding musician Pak Yon (15th century).

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial policy for obliterating national culture, the national instruments were preserved by the indomitable Korean people all along a thorny path.

Under the people's state power, the national instruments have been unearthed, rearranged and improved amid the keen interests of the State and society, with the participation of the whole nation.

Their variety has been expanded and they have become more appealing. Some defects in their timbre were removed through the work of improving and rearranging national instruments, undertaken in 1962 under the care of the State.

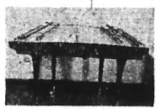
The gamut and volume of each instrument were expanded and they have become easier to handle.

The national instruments are today an inseparable part of the life of the Korean people.

Nam Yong Sun

Wagonghu (a harp consisting of a canoe-shaped bottom part and an arch-shaped string post)

Danso (a wooden pipe with five finger holes), Sae-nap (a sounding instrument made of wooden pipe) and Joddae (a kind of flute made of bamboo)



Yanggum (a kind of harp)

Tungso (a bamboo clarinet) and Piri (a wooden pipe with seven holes)

Workers of the Chonjin Net-weaving Factory playing Gayagum.

Bipa (a Korean mandoline)

Support to Coutryside

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued recently two stamps depicting the nation-wide support to the countryside.

Stamp 1 (10 *jon*): The stamp is about the working class of this country helping the peasants carry on the technical revolution in the countryside — irrigation, electrification, mechanization and application of agricultural chemicals — by supplying irrigating pumps, farm machinery, fertilizer and tractors to rural areas.

Stamp 2 (5 *jon*): Factory and office workers and students in North Korea render a helping hand to the peasants during the latter's busy farming seasons. They also play a big part in raising the ideological and cultural level of the peasantry.

Offset; four-coloured; size 42×23 mm.

How I Saw the D.P.R.K.

(Poetical Expressions)

By Prof. SATYA MOHAN JOSHI (Nepal)

(Continued from our previous Issue No. 81)

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S MANGYONG-DAE COT

1

Inside the room of Comrade Kim Il Sung's cot
I saw a straw-mat
And on that straw-mat
I saw Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary dreams
of childhood still lying here and there!
In Comrade Kim Il Sung's Mangyong-dae
I saw Korea of the past!

2

Inside the small garden of Comrade Kim Il Sung's cot,
I saw the revolutionary flowers bloom!
And the workers, the peasants and the students
All pouring there, singing and dancing!
In Comrade Kim Il Sung's Mangyon-dae
I saw Korea of to-day!

3

The Kim Il Sung's cot has a revolutionary tradition
Therein I saw the torch of revolution still burning!
And the desire of reunification
Of the North and the South taking shape!
In Comrade Kim Il Sung's Mangyong-dae
I saw Korea of to-morrow!

AT THE 38TH PARALLEL LINE

1

Since the beginning of its history
The picturesque Korea possesses
One custom, one way of living
One dress, one language,
One body and one mind!

2

But to-day
I saw with my own eyes
This country being divided
Into two parts — North and South
With an artificial boundary
At the 38th parallel line!

3

I saw at the conference table in the Demilitarized Zone
At the 38th parallel line
On the north the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
And the representatives
Choi Won Yong, Kim Yong Il and Ri Ji Sun!
On the other side,
On the south the United Nations flag
And the representatives
Lewis, George and Weaver!

4

Korea belongs to the Korean people!
But the problems of free movements,
Free exchanges, family contacts,
Peaceful reunification and unity
Between the North and the South
Still remain unsolved!
So, I saw the untold suffering
Among all the Korean people
of both the North and the South!

5

Moreover,
On one side of the 38th parallel line
In the north
I saw the all-around development and progress
Being carried out by workers, peasants and soldiers
With the spirit of self-identity
And with the speed of the winged horse!
On the other side of the 38th parallel line
In the south,
Thousands and thousands of the South Korean soldiers
Are being dispatched
To the far-off land of South Vietnam
To fight with their own Vietnamese brothers and sisters
And to be the cannon fodder in the dirty Vietnam war!

6

But one day
Can't this 38th parallel line
Be turned into a line of unity, independence and democracy
Of North and South?

7

Surely it can and it will be.
Because no force in the world
Can make the hearts of the North and South Koreans,
Who have common features of a single homogeneous nation,
Be divided into two!

The End

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